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The problem is more complex than many who advocate this method suppose, but it is not insoluble. Miss Clementina Black has not solved it. She seems to me to believe too firmly in the 'unlimited competition' argument and to trust too much to methods of levering up wages directly. But if Miss Black is mistaken in her drift, she is not a blind advocate. She is alive to the difficulties which have been experienced in the Australian colonies, though she writes "Happily there are signs (in the United Kingdom) . . . of a growing inclination to seek the remedy along the lines of endeavor marked out by our colonial brethren." And her survey of existing facts is excellent—though I must disagree as to the adequacy of her analysis—and evidently written with unusually detailed knowledge.

S. J. CHAPMAN.

UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. By Emile Vandervelde: Labor Independent Party, London, 1907.

"We shall soon be no longer able to eat, or drink, or dress ourselves, or consume anything whatever without paying tribute to some trust." M. Vandervelde sees in this growing tendency towards concentration and socialization a gradual eviction of personal and isolated property. Recognizing, however, that under an absolute monarchy or a controlling oligarchy, the exploitation of the public services may run directly counter to the interest of the greater number, he contends that socialism is the only hope of collectivism, and must come.

The work is ably written, and is more moderate in tone than those of any other socialist leader of the same standing. In common with his party M. Vandervelde depreciates and totally misinterprets the individualist claim to the "wages of abstinence" and the "wages of the superintendence," although socialist leaders are themselves taking these wages from their followers, and, therefore, from their point of view exploiting them; but he recognizes that "a new social organization founded on justice must be accomplished without a single injustice." He would begin by exacting that "all collateral inheritance should be annulled, every inheritance without direct heir to become the property of the com-

munity," and by "limitation of direct inheritance by testament." One serious misprint should be corrected in the next edition. On page 182, the subsection should read, Expropriation *without* Indemnity, not *with* indemnity.

H. OSMAN NEWLAND.

LONDON.

LABOR AND CAPITAL: A letter to a labor friend. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907. Pp. 38.

Professor Goldwin Smith's little essay is sensible and stirring, and though the analysis exhibited is seldom profound, the right suggestive note is frequently struck as if by intuition. That we suffer from the operative's lack of control over conditions is admitted and the value of standing trade conferences is hinted at. The parts dealing with profits will hardly prove satisfactory to working-class readers. The question is not whether the employer ought to be paid at all, but whether he ought to get so much. On page 24 Professor Goldwin Smith seems to confess that in this matter something is amiss, but he fails to hit on the solution of opportunities to rise, educational and otherwise, being more evenly spread. The cure is the emergence of more capacity in the higher walks of life, which would increase the sum total of wealth and at the same time raise the ratio of wages to earnings of management. In the criticism of socialism there is nothing new, but the most telling points are made—"Without freedom and personal choice of callings, how could there be progress? . . . Can the government pick out inventors, scientific discoverers, etc.? By what standard will it measure remuneration?" And attention is with equal insight directed to the fundamental defect of settling all wages by arbitration or wages boards.

In general the writer's attitude is sympathetic to the wage-earning classes, and rebuke and plain speaking can easily be borne from one who stood by the trade unions after the Sheffield atrocities and supported Joseph Arch. The style, needless to say, is direct and picturesque.

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